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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

8
9 Edwin Cortes,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 City of Phoenix, et al.,

13 Defendants.

No. CV-13-01403-PHX-DGC

ORDER

14 On July 12, 2013, Plaintiff Edwin Cortes filed a complaint against Defendants
15 City of Phoenix and Karen Joan Smith. Doc. 1 at 1. Plaintiff also filed an application to
16 proceed in forma pauperis (“IFP”). Doc. 3. The Court screened the complaint, dismissed
17 it for failure to state a claim, and gave Plaintiff until August 23, 2013 to file an amended
18 complaint. Doc. 9. Plaintiff filed, and the Court granted, two motions for extension of
19 this deadline. Docs. 11, 13. In the last extension, the Court cautioned Plaintiff that
20 further extensions would not be granted. Doc. 13. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint
21 on October 23, 2013. Doc. 14.

22 **I. Legal Standard.**

23 In IFP proceedings, a district court “shall dismiss the case at any time if the court
24 determines that . . . the action . . . fails to state a claim on which relief can be granted[.]”
25 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). While much of § 1915 concerns prisoner litigation, § 1915(e)
26 applies to all IFP proceedings. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126 n.7 (9th Cir. 2000)
27 (en banc). “Section 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) . . . allows a district court to dismiss[] sua sponte
28 . . . a complaint that fails to state a claim[.]” *Id.* at 1130. “It is also clear that section

1 1915(e) not only permits but requires a district court to dismiss an in forma pauperis
2 complaint that fails to state a claim.” *Id.* at 1127. A district court dismissing under
3 § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) “should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend the
4 pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by
5 the allegation of other facts.” *Id.* at 1127-29 (citations omitted).

6 Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that “[a] pleading that
7 states a claim for relief must contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim showing
8 that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). This short and plain statement
9 “need not contain detailed factual allegations; rather, it must plead ‘enough facts to state
10 a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, 534
11 F.3d 1017, 1022 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570
12 (2007)); *see also Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (“The plausibility standard
13 . . . asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully”). When
14 analyzing a complaint for failure to state a claim, “[a]ll allegations of material fact are
15 taken as true.” *Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d 1213, 1217 (9th Cir. 1996). Legal conclusions
16 couched as factual allegations are not given a presumption of truthfulness, and
17 “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are not sufficient.” *Pareto v.*
18 *F.D.I.C.*, 139 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1998). Dismissal is appropriate where the
19 complaint lacks a cognizable legal theory, lacks sufficient facts alleged under a
20 cognizable legal theory, or contains allegations disclosing some absolute defense or bar
21 to recovery. *See Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988);
22 *Weisbuch v. County of L.A.*, 119 F.3d 778, 783, n.1 (9th Cir. 1997).

23 **II. Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint.**

24 Plaintiff’s amended complaint contains no clear allegations of wrongdoing. It
25 begins by identifying six judges from this Court who apparently have ruled on Plaintiff’s
26 previous filings, suggests their rulings are fraudulent, and requests a trial against the City
27 of Phoenix for “abuse.” Doc. 14 at 1. The complaint suggests wrongs for excessive
28 force, false reporting, and “an illegal search and seizure inside my castle,” but provides

1 no factual explanation of these alleged wrongs. *Id.* The amended complaint proceeds
2 with random pages concerning emergency motions, appeals, and service of process. In a
3 portion titled “Statement of Claim,” Plaintiff discusses appeal bonds. Various state
4 statutes are cited or quoted, and Arizona Superior Court Judges Gerlach and Davis are
5 identified as having deprived Plaintiff his rights.

6 The amended complaint fails to state a claim and fails to address deficiencies
7 identified in this Court’s prior order, despite Plaintiff’s being afforded three months to
8 craft an amended complaint. The Court will dismiss the amended complaint for failure to
9 state a claim.

10 **III. Leave to Amend.**

11 As noted in the Court’s prior order of dismissal, “[a] pro se litigant must be given
12 leave to amend his or her complaint unless it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of
13 the complaint could not be cured by amendment.” *Karim-Panahi v. L.A. Police Dep’t*,
14 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir. 1988) (citing *Noll v. Carlson*, 809 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir.
15 1987)); *see also Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1127-29 (§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii)’s mandated dismissal of
16 an IFP complaint allows a district court to grant leave to amend); *Waters v. Young*, 100
17 F.3d 1437, 1441 (9th Cir. 1996) (“As a general matter, this court has long sought to
18 ensure that pro se litigants do not unwittingly fall victim to procedural requirements that
19 they may, with some assistance from the court, be able to satisfy.”).

20 Plaintiff has filed other cases in this Court, including CV-11-01711-ROS-JRI, CV-
21 12-00688-FJM, CV-12-01117-GMS, and CV-12-01321-SLG. Plaintiff made allegations
22 of wrongdoing in many of them similar to allegations in his amended complaint. Each of
23 these cases was dismissed when Plaintiff failed to state a claim, initially or by
24 amendment. Given this history, the Court finds it absolutely clear that further attempts at
25 amendment in this case will be futile and will only consume time and resources needed
26 by other cases. As a result, the Court will not grant Plaintiff leave to amend.

27 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 28 1. The amended complaint (Doc. 14) is **dismissed** without leave to amend.

3. The Clerk of Court shall **terminate** this action.

Dated this 4th day of November, 2013.

David G. Campbell

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